THE PERNICIOUS CARP.

The Imported Fish is Doing an Untold Amount of Evil.

The German carp, against which the hand of every fisherman is raised because of his displacing better fish, is accused of one more and still worse crime by Alderman O. B. Sheppard, dominion inspector of fish-

eries for Ontario, to wit, that of driving out our best water fowi by eating their

TULIPS AND HYACINTHS. Now is the Time to Plant If You Want

like those beautiful ones in b'oom in the park," is an order given to the seedsman many times daily during the spring, whill hyacinths, tulips, narcissi and et a r spring

flowering bulbs are delighting he spectators with their gorgeous hues. The same old answer has to be repeated again and again: "The flowers y'u describe are produced from bulbs which must be planted in the fall; they will then flower the following spring. It is now entirely too late."

Balfour's Clothes. From the London Tallor and Catter.

There is an idea that Mr. Balfour is more careless than his Ungle Sallsbury in sartorial matters, but this is not so; he dresses

well, but apparently prefers an easy-fitting style of coat to the creaseless tin soldica coats of many of his fellow-members.

From the Toronto Mail and Empire

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS. JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER

STEVS SALE IN BANKRUPTCY OF BAR FIXTURES, LICENSE, LEASE, STOCK IN TRADE OF RESTAURANT NO. 3238 M STREET NORTHWEST.

By virtue of an order of the Supreme Court of
the District of Columbia in re Pinking Cross, No.
241, the undersigned will seel at public action, on
the above premises, on WEDNESDAY, THE TENTH
DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1902, AT ELEVEN
OF CLOCK A.M., the above bar fixtures, Heense,
lease, stock, &c.

Terms cash. CHAS H. MERILLAT.
Trustee in Bankruptcy.
set-dictibs.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER.
I will sell by public anction, at 487 14th st. n.w.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY SEPTEMBER
FRNTH and ELEVENTH. AT HALF-PAST
SEVEN P M. ALL goods on which interest remains
impeld, consisting of Gold. Silver and Metal
Watches, Diamonds, Clocks, Chalms, Rings, Jewelry
of all kinds, Clothing, Books, Musical Instruments,
Guns, Revulvers, Mechanical Tools, Sarchels, Cancrass, Graphophous, Clorks, Clarks, Phys. Rev.
&et. NATIONAL CLLATERIAL LOAN CO.
IENRY R. GROCE Treas.

64. G. SLOAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 1407 G ST.

Terms cash, THE GEO, W. KNOX EXPRESS COMPANY.

LARGE COLLECTION OF GENERAL HOUSEHOLD EF-FECTS FROM PRIVATE HOMES, STORAGE HOUSES, ETC., WITHIN OUR ROOMS,

10 A. M. IO A. M. dich Tenkwood and Lacquer Cablact, Gilt Man-Micrors, Parlue and Dining Roam Cablacts, ely Carred Mahozary Chamber Safte, White and Amuel Redstreads, Oak Armoire, Handsome Par-Saftes, Ornaments, Pictures and Hangings, Saftes, Ornaments, Pictures and Hangings, Chamber Cauches and Calts, Plus Unita and the Cauches and Calts, Plus Unita and the Cauches and Calts, Plus Unita and Saftes, Chamber Cauches, Parlue Langs, but Medical and other Desks, Office Chaira, Household wing Machine, Brass, Lamps, but Medical and ext Rooks, Brokesses, Refrigerniors, Sideboards, technolon Tables, Dining Chairs, China Closer, chrobes, odd pieces Parlue and Chamber Furure. Oak and Walmut Chamber Suites, Ladies' sks. Tollet Sets, Mattresses and Pillows, Stoves, and Cases, Kitchen Goods, etc.

WILLIAM E. EDMONSTON, 500 5th st. n.w. ALDIS B. BROWNE, JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER.

Entire Stock of Harness, Trunks, Satchels, Tools, Wall and Other Cases of "Motts," 507 9th St. N.W.

THOS. J. OWEN & SON. AUCTS., 913 F ST. N.W.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF TWO-STORY AND ATTIC 10-ROOM FRAME DWELLING, SITUATE ON EAST SIDE OF PINEY BRANCH ROAD, NORTH OF HOWARD AVENCE AND ADJOINING THE DELIANO PROPERTY. By virtue of a certain deed of trust, duly recorded in Liber No. 2237, folio 228 et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, we will sell, at public anotton, in front of the premises, on FIRIDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF SEPTEMBEL, 1902. AT HALP-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., parts of lots 38 and 39 of S. P. Brown's subdivision of part of Mt. Pleasant and Pleasant

Trustees' Sale of Very valuable Improved Property, being the Four-Story and Basement Brick

Dwelling No. 222 North
Capitol Street, with a very desirable building lot about 40 feet front, adjoining on 40 feet front, adjoining on

the south.

the south.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust, duly recorded in Liber 2586, folio 362 et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, we, the unforced of the party secured thereby, we, the unforced of the party secured thereby, we, the unforced of the president of the problem of the p

au27-de/ts

TRUSTEEN SALE OF A DESIRABLE FARM IN
MINITED SALE OF A DESIRABLE FARM IN
HINTED SALE OF A DESIRABLE FARM IN
HORN OF THREE OF CLOCK P.M. in front of
the post office at Norbeck, in said county, offer for
sale, by public ancetton, a farm containing 1625
acres of load, more or less, situate near Norbeck
acres of load, more or less, situate near Norbeck
washington and Evoduce frontage on the
miles from Washington, D. C.
This farm is all cleared, in a high state of cultivation, is well feaced, well watered, and there is
a fine apple orchard in bearing on it.
It is improved by a comfortable frame dwelling
house, containing 7 rooms, located on a knoll and
many outbuildings well-shaded lawn, and all necesmany outbuildings of the property of the proper

surrounded by a well-abaded lawn, and all necessary outsoldings.

There will also be offered in connection with the above farm, and located near thereto, a wood lot containing 23% acres and 15 square perches of land, more or less.

For further particulars address
CHARLES W. PRETTYMAN, EDWARD C. PETER, au28.30.se244

Trustees, Rockville, Md. Joe Goddard, the puglilat, is in the insane ward of the Cooper Hospital at Camden, N. J., as the result of a wound received during primary election riots there.

FOREIGN POSTAL SERVICE.

VASHINGTON, D. C., POST OFFICE NOTICE.
Should be read daily, as changes may occur at

sydney and thence via steamer, close here daily except Sindays, at 12:00 M., and on Sundays at 11:30 AM. The connecting closes are made of dondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, (d) (8) Mails for MIQUELON, by rall to Boston and thence via steamer, close here daily, except Sun-lays, at 12:00 M., and on Sundays at 11:38 SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1902, AT

"Mart (0)
"Mart (1)
"I Mart (1)
"I MANAII, via San Franciaco, close here
r at 8:30 P.M. up to September 8, inclusive,
dispatch per a.s. Almeeda,
this for the IPHILIPINE ISLANDS, via San
clisco, close here daily at 6:30 P.M. up to Seprii, inclusive, for dispatch per U. S. trans-

isptember 14, Inclusive, 101
Inina. (6)
Mails for TAHITI and MARQUESAS ISLANDS,
ria San Francisco, close here daily at 6.30 P.M.
ap to September 20, inclusive, for dispatch per
as. Marlpona. (6)
Mails for AUSTRALIA (except those for West
Australia, which are dispatched via Europe), NEW
Australia, which are dispatched via Europe), NEW
ACALAND, FIH, SAMOA and HAWAII, via Sam

ee mers.

1PHILLIPPINE ISLANDS (military mail), distribution of principles at all closings for that the main featuroris, the

CONFERENCE IN SESSION.

Official Body of M. E. Church South Meets at Remington, Va. cial Correspondence of The Evening Star.

REMINGTON, Va., September 3, 1992. The Washington District conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South convened in annual meeting at Remington, Va.

vened in annual meeting at Remington, Va., Tuesday evening, Rev. Jefferson W. Duffey, D.D., presiding elder of the District, presiding. The pastor of the local church, Rev. Wm. H. Marsh, and a local committee, met the incoming trains and assigned the delegates to their homes.

After a short song service at the Methodist Church, the exercises of the evening opened by the congregation singing hymn No. 6, in the hymnal. Rev. J. W. Smith of Bethel Academy, near Warrenton, preached the sermon, taking his text from St. John, 6th chapter and 26th verse. Rev. Smith spoke of the fact that Jesus came not to establish an earthly kingdom but a heavenly one, and that he came upon earth, working miracles and teaching, and it was after such an occasion upon retiring to rest.

Rev. George T. Tyler of Fredericksburg called the roll of the conference and delacalled the roil of the conference and delegates responded from about twenty-five charges, among which were Mt. Vernon Place, Ephworth, Marion and West Washington, in Washington and Alexandria, Falls Church, Leesburg, Hamilton, Del Ray, Fredericksburg, Warrenton and Manassas in Virginis.

Ray, Fredericksburg, warrenton and ma-nassas in Virginia. Revs. Tyler and Waters were elected as secretary and assistant secretary, respect-ively, of the conference, and it was decided to hold the business seasions at 9 o'ciock a.m. and 3 o'clock p.m. each day. Various a.m and 3 o'clock p.m. each day. Various committees were appointed who will report during the conference. The sessions will continue until Thursday or Friday.

Among the delegates present from Washington are Revs. F. J. Prettyman, W. S. Hammond, W. L. Dolly, F. L. Day and Messirs. D. L. Coon, R. L. Bobbitt, L. Pierce Boteler, A. W. Chaney and G. W. Barkman.

Advance of the Sharpshooter.

From the New York World.

The army proposal to increase the pay of the sharpshooter follows logically the of the sharpshooter follows logically the modern tactical changes. Smokeless powder and the open formation of lines have made today's battles affairs rather of individuals than of masses. So the man who can "pick his man" has his value naturally increased. The spectacular suffers loss, but by the same token the cause of lasting peace will eventually find gain.

AS A MEDIUM

Through which the seller may reach the buyer, the house owner the desirable tenant or purchaser, or through which any want may be met,

The Evening Star, with double the circulation of

STANDS FAR IN THE LEAD.

Venezuelan Revolutionists Are Losing Ground.

BIG BATTLE EXPECTED

GEN. MATOS IS WAITING FOR AMMUNITION.

Leader of Rebel Forces Inactive for Want of Military

CARACAS, Venezuela, August 27.-During the past fortnight the Venezuelan revolupossession of Carupano, Cumana, Barce lona and Guiria-that is to say, all the east

utionists, who are at present at Alta timated at 5,000 men, is well armed and dis-ciplined. Castro's first lieutenant, Gen. Leopoldo Batista, is at Villa de Cura with 2,000 men, and Gen. Arauco has an army of 3,000 men massed on the frontier of the state of Trujillo. Such are the available forces of the government.

Revolutionists Scattered.

though very powerful on the 1st of July it has since developed both moral and physi

has since developed both moral and physical weakness.

Gen. Matos, the revolutionary leader, has during the past two months been inactive at Zaraza, surveying the arrival of his 5,000,000 cartridges, which reach him slowly. To those unacquainted with Venezuela it may seem incredible that it requires so long to mobilize an army, but it is both natural and inevitable. Roads do not exist, the rain falls in torrents and the mules, which are the only means of transport, sink daily up to their shoulders in the mud, and as each mule carries only 2,000 cartridges—that is to say, four boxes of 500 cartridges each—it is necessary to employ 2,500 mules to transport the 5,000,000 cartridges of the revolutionists. To find this number of mules in a country ruined by four years of revolutionists is not only very difficult, but almost impossible.

out adequate tools or engineers. In a word.

to get at.

The revolutionists were dangerous before the government went out to attack them, but now their ability to attack the government has become problematical. It is no longer a local war which they will be constrained to carry on, but an invasion. This does not mean that the revolution will lose, nor is this even suggested; but General Castro is now in a position to defend himself. It will nevertheless have much to do to emerge from the struggle victorious, because the revolutionists, in addition to Matos' army, have about 3,000 men at Alta Gracia under the orders of Domingo Monagas, Rolando and Penaloza. Generals Luciano Mendoza, Riera and Solagni are near Barquistimeto and Duaca. The environs of Valencia are overrun with revolutionists; Los Teques is also in their power, and 1,400 are lodged in the mountains between Caracas and La Guaira. Nevertheless, the government lives, commands, makes itself obeyed, and is feared which The revolutionists were dangerous before

Big Battle Expected.

within four or five weeks, either near Atta Gracia de Orituco, if Matos can bring over his armunition and advance his army, or by which the revolutionists will probably attempt to pass in order to reach Caracas. From a financial point of view President

MUST JOIN ARMY OR NAVY.

limit the number of things to which the helr apparent and his younger brothers may apply themselves. Practically two professions only are open to them—the army and the navy. But with at least one of these callings the future king is expected to ally himself. Bismarck once sneered at King Edward VII when Prince sneered at King Edward VII when Prince sneered at King Edward VII when Prince

pected to ally himself. Bismarck once sneered at King Edward VII when Prince of Wales as being the only helr to a European throne whom one would never by any chance expect to encounter on a battlefield. It is true that English etiquette and opinion do not exact from a royal prince any very serious application to his profession; nor, however keen and capable he mignibe, would the nation countenance his employment in times of war.

The Duke of Connaught was vehemently deairous of serving against the Boers, but for "reasons of state" which the people thoroughly indorsed was not allowed to do so. Those "reasons of state" are not likely to be held less imperative in the future, and one may with some confidence surmise that for members of the English royal family the days of active, service are over. Their part in either branch of the national system of defense must necessarily be passive and ornamental, though not on that account idle or useless. If we may apply to them the scorching, epigram in which an American officer proposed the toast of a regiment that did not volunteer for the civil war: "Warlike in peace, peaceful in war"—one has also to admit that a prince who is thrust into the strict democracy of the services is getting an invaluable education in orderliness, self-restraint and the prompt discharge of duty.

A POUND OF COAL

The Wonderful Energy Which It is Capable of Producing.

Capable of Producing.

From the Baltimore American.

"A pound of coal can produce power sufficient to pull a large express train a distance of one-sixth of a mile, going at the rate of fifty miles an hour," said an experienced locomotive engineer yesterday.

"You would be surprised," he continued, "at the wonderful amount of work which the energy from this small quantity of coal can do. For the purpose of explaining, can do. For the purpose of explaining, take, for instance, a pound of what might be called average coal, containing about 10,000 heat units. This would be somewhat 10,000 heat units. This would be somewhat smaller in size than a man's fist. If this pound of coal could be burned completely and entirely under water, and all of its heat should go into the water, a temperature of 625 pounds of water could be raised to the height of one foot.

"If this pound of coal could be completely burned in water one foot deep, with a temperature of 64 degrees, and all the heat

Description of the City as It Was in 1816

AND AT LATER DATE

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE OLD EST INHABITANTS.

"If the power in this pound of coal is compared with the work of a strong man used to hard labor a would be found that there is more than sufficient power in the pound of coal to do in one minute the day's work of eight hours of five strong men. This is accounted find in this way: The work of a strong man used to hard work, is estimated as being equal to one-tenth of Straight Road "Intended to Be a Street" Leading From Capitol to White House.

This is accounted for in this way: The work of a strong man used to hard work, is estimated as being equal to one-tenth of a horse power. The eight hours he works is equivalent to 480 minutes. Naturally, while working, a man makes a number of stops, either to rest or to change the monotony of his position. These stops, then, would, without difficulty, take up one-tenth of the man's time. Thus, this would reduce the time of actinal work down to 432 minutes. This time, at one-tenth of the horse power, makes the total of his day's labor amount to 43.2 horse power.

"At this rate it is chown that it would take 2,600 strong men, working constantly, to do jointly the same amount of work in comminute as can be done by the single pound of coal.

"Another line of work in which the superfority of a pound of coal is shown beside the labor of a man is that of sawing wood. A man may consider himself a swift sawyer by making sixty strokes a minute, each stroke of the blade maying progressed five feet a minute, but a circular saw, driven by machinery, may be put through seventy times that distance and saw seventy times as much wood. Still, this little pound of coal has the power to keep in operation 180 such saws." At the meeting of the Association of Old-est Inhabitants Wednesday evening two papers were read by ancient Washington. The first was an extract from a story of the travels of Lieut. Francis Hall, an English officer, published in 1818, and the second a description of the city about the year 1820. Mr. A. H. Ragan read the first

The extract from Lieut. Hail's diary was as follows:

The traveler, having passed through Bladensburg, on the east branch of the Patuxent, where the action was fought which the Americans have nicknamed the "Bladensburg races," crosses a sandy tract interspersed with oak barrens and pine woods, until suddenly, mounting a little rise, close to a poor cottage with its Indian corn patch, he finds himself opposite to the Capitol of the federal city. It stands on an ancient bank of the Potomac, about eighty feet above the present level of the river, the course of which it commands, as well as the adjacent country as far as the Alleghany ridges. The edifice consists of two wings, intended to be connected by a center, surmounted by a dome or cupola. The design is pure and elegant, but the whole building wants grandeur. Each wing would not be a large private mansion, and the interior has consequently a contracted appearance, a kind of economy of space disagreeably contrasting with the gigantic scale of nature without, as well as with our ideas of the growing magnitude of the American nation. The staircase, which is a kind of vestibule to the impression to pass conveniently. The chambers of the Senate and Representatives are of very moderate dimensions, and the judgment hall, with its low-browed roof and short columns seems modeled after the prison of Constance in Marmion.

Now Pennsylvania Avenue.

Now Pennsylvania Avenue.

B. Sheppard, dominion inspector of fisheries for Ontario, to wit, that of driving out our best water fowl by eating their food.

Mr. Sheppard, upon his return from an inspection trip, stated that the problem of getting rid of or keeping under the carp is now facing the fishery authorities on both sides of the line. From all he could learn the carp was in Germany a fine-grained and delicate fish, but its transplanting to America, with its new variety of food, had caused it to silde down the scale until it is about the least desirable of our food fishes. Its chief fault is its driving away other fish and gradually exterminating them by eating their eggs.

Latterly, however, it had been noticed that the carp were destroying the beds of wild rice, which forms the chief food of wild ducks, geese and other aquatic birds.

Upon the trip from which he was just returning Aiderman Sheppard had noticed that in Cook's bay, Lake Simcoe, where there were formerly hundreds of acres of wild rice, there was not to be seen a spear of that plant today. Tho same was true of the Holland river, wheresthere were at one time 1.500 acres of lect flow the carp have eaten it literally root, branch and seed. These places were once the very best duck grounds in the province, and now the ducks avoid them.

The carp were not introduced originally into Lake Simcoe, but were confined in the mill dam at Newmankel, The dam broke and the carp got into Lake Simcoe through the Holland river. How to get them out or destroy them passed any man's knowledge, as they were the most tenaclous of life under hard conditions, and defied the best laid traps. So far as he knew there was no carp in any of the Muskoka lakes.

As to the chances-for black bass in the lakes where carp abound, he thought they were better than those of any other fish. The carp was not a fish eater like the pike, his mouth not being so placed that he could enjoy this diversion. He was of the sucker variety and destroyed other fish tribes by eating their eggs. The black bass was well a runs a straight road (intended to be a street) fices and some streets nearly filled up.
About half a mile further is a pleasant row
of houses in one of which the President at
present resides. There are a few tolerable
houses still further on the road to George
Town and this is nearly the sum total of
the city for 1816. It used to be a Joke
against Washington that next door neighbors must go through a wood to make their

that Washington will attain as great an extent as can be expected for a city possessed of no commercial advantages, and created not by the natural course of events, but by a political speculation. The plan indeed supposes an immense growth, but even if this were attainable, it seems doubtful how far an outgrown, luxurious capital would be the fittest seat for learning or even leg-

Divisions in Boarding Houses.

Congress, the boarding houses are divided into messes, according to the political prin-ciples of the inmates, nor is a stranger admitted without some introduction and the to join a democratic mess and name a few of its members with gratitude, for the thor of a humorous publication entitled "John Bull and Brother Jonathan." with eight or ten members of Congress, princi-pally from the western states, which are

enerally considered enerally considered and this account find less good-humored and courteous.

The President, or rather his lady, holds a cawing room weekly, during the sitting of Congress. He takes by the hand those who are presented to him, shaking hands being discovered in America to be more rational and manly than kissing them. Nothing in these a semblies more attracted my notice than the extraordinary stature of some of the western members; the room seemed and the principal graveyard for many years, and the Eastern, between H, I, 13th and 14th streets northeast, which was but little used. uted, but the surprising growth of the inhabitants of the western states is a matter
of astonishment to those of the eastern, and
of the coast line generally. The only persons to be compared with these goliaths of
the west were six Indian chiefs from Georgia, Choctaws or Chickassaws, who, had
come to Washington on public business, and
were presented at Mrs. Madison's drawing
room. They had a still greater appearance
of muscular power than the Americans; and
while looking on them I comprehended the
prowess of those ancient knights, whose
single might hold an army in check, "and
made all Troy retire."

The American Congress.

planted in the fall; they will then flower the following spring. It is now entirely too late."

It is really surprising how few people realize that while their gardens are in their autumn glory it is also the proper time to order and plant hardy spring-flowering bulbs, without which most gardens will be bare of flowers for many weeks the following season. In fact, there are many people who do not know what bulbs are. For the benefit of such I may state that flowering bulbs are like an onion. The roots and foliage die away, i. e., "ripen off," leaving the naked bulb, in the heart of which are stored incipient flowers, stems and leaves, which are therein sustained while the bulb remains in a dormant condition. During the dormant season bulbs may be dug up, shipped, stored and replanted, like so many potatoes, and after their term of rest has expired, conditions being congenial tney will again start into growth, first throwing out roots, and then developing the stored-up leaves and flowers.

A Li The sittings of Congress are held in a temporary building during the repair of the Capitol. I attended them frequently and was fortunate enough to be present at one of presidential elections. Most of the prinof presidential elections. Most of the principal speakers took a part in it: Messrs. Gaston. Calhoun and Western in support of it; Randolph and Grosvenor against it. The merits of the question were not immediately to be comprehended by a stranger, but their style of speaking was in the highest degree correct and luglent, particularly that of Mr. Western of New Hampshire, whose argumentative accidences extorted a compliment from Mr. Rendolph himself, "albeit unused to the complimenting mood." Mr. Grosvenor, both in action and language, might be considered a finished orator, as far as our present notions of practical oratory extend. Mr. Randolph, whose political talents, or rather political success, is said to be marred by an eccentric turn of thought which chimes in with no party, seems rather a brilliant than a convincing speaker. His electution is distinct and clear. cipal speakers took a part in it: Messrs developing the stored-up leaves and flow-ers.

A: I.

As the majority of hardy flowering bulbs ripen off during the early summer months, and as they do not naturally remain in a dormant condition hanger—than from three to six months, it is absolutely essential that they be planted in the fall. This per-mits them to make their root-growth before freezing weather seek my and the better the root-growth the better will be the flowers. freezing weather see has and the better the root-growth the better will be the flowers.

Bulbs planted very late in the fall or carried over winter in cold storage and planted in the spring sedom give satisfactory flowers, for heart seems as the foliage and flowers compense to develop as soon as the roots; thege fore the flowers cannot develop beyond the sustenance supplied by the rooties balls, and this sustenance is usually dearbanasted when the flowers are about hat grown. While it is true that the flowers etc., are formed within the bulb before they ripen off, yet it is absolutely essential for their maximum development that the bulbs become thoroughly rooted before the tops are allowed to start.

A good rule to follow as to the proper time to plant hardy spring-flowering bulbs in the open ground is from four to six weeks before freezing nights are expected. Then the under soil is still warm enough to induce root-action, while the cooler surface and air checks top-growth until spring. seems rather a brilliant than a convincing speaker. His elocution is distinct and clear to shrillness, his command of language and illustration seems unlimited; but he gave me the idea of a man dealing huge blows against a shadow, and wasting his dexteri-ty in splitting hairs. His political senti-ments are singular. He considers the gov-ernment of the United States as an elective monarchy:

ments are singular. He considers the government of the United States as an elective monarchy:
"Torture the Constitution as you will." said he, in the course of the debate, "the President will elect his successor, and that will be his son, whenever he has one old enough to succeed him."

No expressions are used either of approbation or the contrary. Whatever may be the opinion of the House the most perfect attention is given to each member; nor, however long he may speak, is he ever interrupted by those indications of impatience so common in our house of commons. This may reasonably be accounted for by supposing that their average speeches are in themselves better; or, more agreeably, by conjecturing that the American idea of excellence is put at a lower standard than our own. Both the talents, however, and behavior of the members seem worthy of the government, and of what America is, and may be. Their forms of business and debate nearly resemble those of our parliament, always excepting wigs and gowns, a piece of grave absurdity well omitted; for

tis surely an odd conceit to fancy the dig-nity of the first officers of states attached to or supported by large conglomerations of artificial hair.

He Visits Mount Vernor

Crossing the Potomac by a wooden bridge a mile and a quarter in length, the toll of which is a dollar, I proceeded through Al-exandria to Mount Vernon. Whatever is which is a doilar, I proceeded through Alexandria to Mount Vernon. Whatever is
worth describing in the house or situation
has been many times described. Having
walked through the gardens I requested the
old German gardener, who acted as Ciceroni, to conduct me to the tomb of Washington: "Dere, go by dat path and you will
come to it." said he. I followed the path
across the lawn to the brow that overlooks
the Potomac, and passing a kind of cellar
in the bank, which seemed to be an ice
house, continued my search, but to no effect. I had already found it, however.
This cellarilke hole in the bank, closed by
an old wooden door, which had never been
painted, was the tomb of Washington, with
not a rail, a stone or even a laurel, "to
flourish o'er his grave."

It is said that the federal city will finally
receive the remains of its designer; but the
dead can wait, and in the interim the matter was nearly cut short by an attempt to
steal the bones from their present receptacie, to carry them about for a show. The
old door has since been kept padlocked.

Era of Good Feeling.

Era of Good Feeling. Mr. James Croggon's paper is as follows

The period when this account was written and published was, and has been, de-scribed as the era of good feeling, the two terms of President Monroe being blessed

ten and published was, and has been, described as the era of good feeling, the two terms of President Monroe being blessed with but few matters to cause irritation, and, according to the traditions which have been handed down, the people were happy and contented. In the decade from 1810 to '20 the population of the city increased over 50 per cent, and having emerged from the war of 1812 in triumph, a second time successful over the parent country, the damages were being repaired and the restoration of property devasted by the enemy gave employment to many mechanics who made their homes in the city. Two new buildings, the State and War Departments, were being added, and private enterprise was to be seen not only in the construction of dwellings, but in places of business and manufacture, and there was employment for all who desired it. Not only were there settlers from other sections of the country attracted here, but numbers from Europe founded homes here, almost as soon as the war had closed, and a number of the crowned heads of Europe lost subjects who became citizens of the District.

Prior to the war of 1812 in the vicinity of the Capitol most of the hotels were located, but by 1820 there were a number on the avenue. O'Neale's, afterward Gads-by's, was at 21st street; east of 15th street was Sanford's, with McGowan's on the south side, while on the Willard site Strother's Hotel was located. At 12th street, now the Raleigh site, was Appler's Hotel. The predecessor of the Metropolitan was first known as Keowin's, but was then the Indian Queen (Brown's). Queen's Hotel was on Capitol Hill.

The churches, too, in the early days were located about the Capitol; Christ Episcopal Church, Rev. A. T. McCormiek, now near the navy yard, and Trinity Methodist Episcopal, Rev. G. T. Peyton, now at 4th and C streets southeast; on New Jersey avenue the First Presbyterian, Rev. Mr. Post, from 1812 to 1830, was on South Capitol street. and St. Peter's Catholic Church, Rev. Father Lucas, had been established at 2d and C streets Nahi riai sand r

Institutions of Learning. There was a Catholic college in George

own on the higher educational plane at that time, and plans were being formulated for the establishment of Columbian Col-lege, which was incorporated and organized

years, and the Eastern, between B., I shi and 14th streets northeast, which was but little used.

The Catholics had a burial ground at the head of 3d street, just over the boundary, known at St. Patrick's, and about the church on 10th street, between F and G streets, were a number of graves. West of Dr. Laurin's church, F street between 13th and 14th streets, were a number of burials made. Christ Episcopai Church, on G street southeast, had located what is now known as the Congressional cemetery, near the Eastern branch, and today it is the only cemetery in use in the old city limits. St. Joha's Church had a burial ground on the square between 12th, 13th, city limits. St. John's Church had a burial ground on the square between 12th, 13th, R and S streets, which was so used for half a century. Subsequently others were established on ground originally platted for residences.

Of wharves there were Coumbe's, on the Eastern branch near the foot of 3d street;

Of wharves there were Coumbe's, on the Eastern branch near the foot of 3d street; Cana's, at the foot of 6th street; Lenox's, foot of 134 street, where the steamboats then landed; Van Neas', at the foot of 17th street; the Hamburg wharf, at the foot of 20th street, and Davidson's, near the foot of G street, and others.

Banking Houses.

Banking Houses.

The banking houses were located: The Bank of Washington on New Jersey avenue, south of the Capitol; the Bank of the Metropolis, at northeast corner of 15th and F; the Patriotic Bank on the north side of the avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, and the Bank of the United States at 13th and F streets, from whonce it was subsequently removed to Pennsylvania avenue and 15th streets.

With this data it is not difficult to locate the neighborhoods which had then been built up, and it is also apparent from the location of the grave yards then and subsequently that but few of the early residents believed that the time would come when families would dwell on what had possibly been the last resting place of their grandparents. Though then in round numbers the city had a population of fourteen thousand—ten thousand whites and four thousand—ten thousand whites and four thousand colored, the latter equally divided between free and slave—six city constables was deemed a sufficient force to maintain

Bear Mother's Unjust Chastisement.

Prom Navy and Army.

A friend of mine returning to camp after

a day's shooting, suddenly came in sight of a big she-bear with two cubs following of a big sne-bear with two cubs following in single file, proceeding along a ridge, the forms of the three being sharply sithouetted against the sky. It was a very long shot, but he determined to try it, so drea a bead on the old she-bear and fired. The result was curlous. The procession stoped, the she-bear accratched herself hastily then turned around, and, regarding the cub turned around, behind with second stope the statement of the stateme

AMERICAN FRUIT

Good Work of the Agricultural Department.

SHIPPED TO LONDON

Tea Grown in North Carolina Success fully Marketed at a Good

EXPERIMENTS WITH APPLES,

PEACHES AND PEARS

An excellent example of the practical benefits to the American farmers which are being accomplished by the Department of Agriculture, under the direction of Secretary Wilson, is furnished by the report just received from London regarding the ship-ments of fruit to that market. A careful observation of the London fruit market rerealed to the department officials the fact and the native crop began to arrive in an period, and determined that certain varie-ties of southern apples could be shipped to London at a material profit.

Weekly Shipments Begun.

This view was discouraged by many large shippers and by several English buyers who come to the United States to purchase supplies of the longer-keeping winter apples, but the department persisted, and made weekly shipments, beginning July 9 and ending August 2. In each instance a portion of the shipment was sold on the New York market, the remainder being sent to London, and in this way a basis for comparison was afforded. The apples arrived in London in good condition, with the exception of some particularly soft varieties, and the returns showed gratifying results. The cabled reports on the last shipment showed that one lot of apples, which netted the shippers 23 cents on the New York market, netted \$1.76 for the portion shipped to London. Another, which netted the same price for the portion sold in New York, netted the shipper \$1.94 for the perion sold in London, and a shipment of peaches made at the same time netted \$1.60 for the parting valle is New York was the same time netted \$1.60 for the parting valle is New York New 2018. this instance, and also what form of pack-age will prove the most suitable. It is also probable that some experiments will be inaugurated for the purpose of ascertaining if a suitable apple for the London trade-can be grown at some point further south than is now the custom. This year it was impossible to procure apples in proper con-dition for shipment before July 2, and for that reason advantage could not be taken of the first week of the "bare season," but apples grown further south might ripen early enough to do so.

Bartiett Pears.

ental shipment to London, the department guaranteeing him against loss. The fruit was divided into two lots, in one of which each fruit was wrapped in oiled paper and in the other no wrapper was used. The shipment netted a gratifying advance over the American market, and the wrapped fruit brought a net advance of 60 per cent over that not wrapped. Next month a carload of Bartlett pears will be shipped to London under the direction of the department and will be divided into two grades. Part will be wrapped and part will go unwrapped, and at least three styles of package will be employed, so that the most economical may be determined upon.

American Tea. of which each fruit was wrapped in olles

eing done by the department is furnished testimony of the success which has attended his efforts in this direction.

* Congressional Assistance Soon after Mr. Wilson became Secretary

of Agriculture he grasped the importance the tea industry to the United States, as secured from Congress a small appropriation for the purpose of co-operating with Mr. Shepard. At the last session of the Mr. Shepard. At the last session of the Fifty-sixth Congress \$7,000 was appropriated for the purpose of enabling the Secre-tary to continue his investigations as to whether tea-growing could be made a prof-itable industry for the southern states, and the appropriation for the current fiscal year amounts to \$10,000. A portion of this sum will be expended in an experiment calcu-lated to demonstrate whether a deficiency of will be expended in an experiment calculated to demonstrate whether a deficiency of
rainfall can be supplemented by irrigation.
It is the belief of the experts who have investigated the possibilities of tea growing
in this country that eventually the annual
expense in establishing tea gardens can, apart
from the fixed charges, be reduced to 20
cents per pound, from which it can be seen
a handsome profit will be realized. One of
the secrets of the high price paid for the
American grown tea is the fact that it is a
green tea of the most delicate flavor and
perfect color, produced without the use of
chemicals. As is well known, the ordinary
Japan tea is colored by the use of bluestone and other injurious materials and the
perfection of a system by the scientists of
the Department of Agriculture whereby the
same color can be produced by perfectly
natural means is regarded by Secretary
Wilson as one of the triumphs of his administration.

New Electric Car.

which have been highly satisfactory, as the vehicle has succeeded in covering 100 miles without recharging. The car itself is made without recharging. The car itself is made by Krieger of Paris, but the electrical fittings are supplied by a London firm. The electrical installation consists of two compound motors, which drive the front wheels independently. The battery comprises forty-four Leitner cells of 300 ampere hours capacity, and is capable of running the car 100 miles without recharging at a speed of forty miles per hour on a level road. When traveling down hill the motors are reversed and become generators and recharge the battery. Another interesting feature of this experiment is that by converting the motors into generators an excellent braking effect is produced, and in the majority of instances is sufficient to hold the vehicle in theck, without necessitating the application of the mechanical brakes.

From the Scientific American.

A new electric car has been undergoing severe tests in England, the results of